

INVENTIONS FROM CHINA

Marcia Schaefer

Finland Middle School (801-3600)

LESSON PLAN-

Grade Level: 7 Curriculum Focus: Ancient History Lesson: Day 3 of Unit

*The previous lesson was about the Japanese form of communication "Kamishibai"

Purpose

Gain knowledge of inventions developed during the Middle Ages in China

Objectives

Research Chinese inventions during the Tang/Yuan/Song Dynasty's

Student Goals/Objectives

- Discover the variety and complexity of the Chinese inventions through research
- Create a "Kamishibai" (Japanese) book, explaining the inventions
- Summarize with a word picture or actual sketch of the inventions
- Give oral presentation explaining the assigned Chinese inventions

Materials

- United steaming video on Chinese inventions
- Encyclopedia's and other books
- Index cards for "Kamishibai" book (students will create this)

Procedures

- (1) ***Review** the definition of Kamishibai 'paper theatre' from the previous lesson.
- (2) Introduce Chinese Song Dynasty inventions by **distributing** an 'invention' card to half of the class, these students will then find a partner and share the work.
- (3) Students will **read** a handout about the invention and then find additional information through research: computer/books.
- (4) **Notes** must be completed and a sketch drawn
- (5) Students will prepare for a very short **oral report** the next day.

Assessment

The assessment for this day's work will be the completion of notes in each student's notebook with a sketch of the assigned invention.

Vocabulary

(The vocabulary will vary with the different inventions, however, class wide understanding of the following words will be required)

(1) moveable type

Movable type uses a separate block for each character. Printers made characters out of clay, baked them, and then placed them in an iron frame. Until recently, all newspapers, books, and magazines were printed using movable type.

(2) Mechanical clock

The mechanical clock had a wheel that made one revolution every 24 hours. Dripping water turned it. Every quarter hour drums would beat, and every hour a bell would chime so people knew what time it was.

(3) gunpowder

The discovery of gunpowder made possible the development of powerful weapons. Gunpowder may have been discovered by accident by people looking for a way to extend life.

Academic Standards

Standard: PEOPLE IN SOCIETIES

Benchmark: C: Diffusion

Explain how contact among different cultures impacts the diffusion of belief systems, art, science, technology, language, or systems of government.

Indicator:

3. Give examples of contact among different cultures led to the changes in belief systems, art, science, technology, language, or systems of government.

TRADE BETWEEN CHINA, KOREA AND JAPAN

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LESSON PLAN-

Grade Level: 7

Curriculum Focus: Ancient History

Lesson: Day 9 of Unit

Purpose

Have a better understanding of the Korean society's resistance to the influence of its neighbors, and yet the necessity to trade with them.

Objectives

Examine the Chinese/Japanese/Korean trade and cultural relationships.

Student Goals/Objectives

Compare the **China/Korea trade** relationship to the **Japanese/Korea** relationship.
Diagram the trade routes between the three countries.

Materials

East Asia by Ebrey, Walthall, Palais

Discovery Education: "United Streaming"- video clips

Graphic Organizer, teacher generated.

Procedures

- Students will define Cultural diffusion and illustrate the concept by describing how cultural elements were transmitted from China and Korea to Japan.
- Students will read about the significance of Japan's proximity to China and Korea.
- Students will discuss the Korean attitude toward foreigners and trade with them.

Assessment

A traditional pre/post quiz will be given regarding the influences the three countries had on each other and their trade with each other.

Academic Standards

Standard: ECONOMICS

Benchmark: B: Markets

Explain why trade occurs and how historical patterns of trade have contributed to global interdependence.

Indicator:

2. Describe the growth of cities and the establishment of trade routes and the products and inventions that traveled along these routes.